THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

100 dozen of *LONG's* Sickles,
And a few Barrels FLAXSEED OIL,
FOR SALE,
for which Country Linnen will be taken in payment.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and customers for past favours, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Gentlemen who wish to obtain good articles in his line, will do well by calling, as he has and intends keeping patterns of the best superfine cloths, cassimers, moleskins, sattins, marsailles, silk florentines, toilinetts, and choice patterns of every article that constitutes the gentleman's suit, where they will be made up in the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN LINTON, Taylor,
at the corner of Market and
Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

FOUNTAIN TAVERN,
Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE

Informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to his OLD STAND on the Bank of the Monongohela, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes by keeping the best of Liquors and every other necessary accommodation to receive a share of the public favor.

May 12th, 1809.

N. B. A few genteel Boarders would be taken at a reasonable rate.

Entered with the subscriber Woodranger, a Sorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, between 13 and 14 hands high, ten years old, on her right hip is a large sore, trots and paces shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

JOHN BELL.

Chartier's Creek Allegheny county, May 12, 1809.

Taken up on the 10th inst. at the Ferry of the Subscriber, on the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, a *Bright Sorrel HORSE*, about fifteen hands high, a large snip half up his face, star in his forehead and off hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN MORRISON.

Pine township, Allegheny county, May 16, 1809.

Came to the plantation of Braddock's Field, in August last, a Red Cow, with a white spot in her face, and hind legs white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Allegheny county, May 4, 1806.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.

From the following extract from an East India publication, it appears that the horrid custom of women burning themselves upon the tombs of their husbands, is not yet extinct. We are happy to learn, however, from Dr. BUCHANAN's late travels in the East, that the practice has long been upon the decline, and is no longer common, except in Bengal.

SURAT, June 30—Yesterday a Suttee, or ceremony of a Brahmin woman burning herself with the body of her deceased husband, took place at Phooltaiah, a village about two miles from Surat, on the banks of the Taptie. I went there very early, and arrived at the spot long before any preparations were made for the approaching solemnity. At length twelve slight poles were fixed as uprights in the ground, round which a wall of Jewatrie stalks was placed, as was a roof also of the same stalk, forming a shed of six or seven feet square, and about six feet high, with a small door way facing the river. A platform or bed was then formed of billets of wood, six feet long, and between two and three feet wide, and two feet high. This was the funeral pile. In a short time after, the body of the deceased arrived, preceded by tom-tome, and followed by the Suttee, surrounded by Brahmins, and attended by her son, a youth of about 18 years. The deceased was an old man with grey hairs; the woman appeared about forty, and was very stout. She sat down before the door of the pile, and after performing a few ceremonies, she attended the body of her husband to the river, where she performed various ablutions. The Brahmins all this time, as well as at her first arrival at the pile, prostrated themselves at her feet, as to a superior being. At her return from the river, she sat down near the opening of the pile, and the body of her husband was placed beside her. The body was then uncovered, on which she, with one of the most emphatic expressive smiles I ever saw, bowed her head towards his face, and said in a mild tone of voice, in the Moorish language, "Ah, my husband!" Her looks to me indicated more; as though she would have said—Never mind, my husband, we shall not be long separated. The body of the deceased was then carried into the inclosure, and placed lengthways on the funeral pile. She then went through various mysteries and ceremonies too intricate for me to understand; but, among others, she poured ghee several times on the sacred fire which was placed before her, when her son took some of the ashes and put them in her mouth, which she swallowed. She then drank three separate times of consecrated water. On returning the lotte to one of the officiating Brahmin's, he found a little left, which he swallowed with great avidity; she then received a few rupees at two different times from her son, and presented them as offerings to the Priests. Three female relations were then allowed to approach her; they threw themselves at her feet, and seemed imploring for something; she touched all their foreheads, and gave each some grass, rice, and flour, and they departed. I must not omit mentioning, that blades of grass were invariably used even in the most trifling ceremonies.

She was then decorated with a necklace of camphire, and bracelets of the same—as also a wreath forming a turban, indicative of her throwing off the nature of womanhood, and assuming that of the man; all these mysteries being concluded, she arose and prepared to walk round the pile seven times. The first round, two Brahmins laid hold of her to support her; she, in an audible voice, declined their assistance, and said she could walk alone; and indeed the oftener she went round, her step appeared the more firm and determined. This ceremony being completed, she entered the inclosure, and seated herself on the pile in an upright posture, and placed the head of her deceased husband in her lap. Ghee, in large quantities, had been previously poured on her head and garments; pieces of camphire, cowdung, plantain-grass, rice, flour, &c. were then strewed over the body of the dead man. Billets of wood were then placed by the officiating Brahmins in a pyramidical form around her, and a few bundles of very dry brush wood were placed at the top near her head; the sacred fire was then given by one of the Brahmins to her son, who presented it to his mother. The head Brahmin remained in conversation with her for a quarter of an hour, during which period she held the light in her hand; a leaf of the shaster was also carried in, and as the Brahmin did not bring it out again, I suppose that this was also placed on the pile. The Brahmin then took leave of her, and when he came to the door (as if anxious that an European should be a witness of her setting fire to the pile with her own hands, he beckoned me to approach, when immediately I saw her bow her head on that of her husband, and on raising it, set fire to the brush wood above her. It did not burn as quick as was expected, during which time she sat as composed as if she had no interest in the affair. The Brahmins close to me seeing this, threw some fire on the pile, and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagration. While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

The officiating Brahmins, so far from opposing my approach, appeared anxious that I should see the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or persuasion. I accordingly took my station at the angle post at the door, where I remained the whole time; The Suttee at not more than three feet distance from me. She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers, and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversation with her son, that she paid not the smallest attention to any thing round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch,) she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so, than most of the by-standers. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare assert that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used.

Latest from England.

From Baltimore, May 6.

By the Temperance, 44 days from Liverpool, the editor of the Federal Gazette has received files of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of 23d March, inclusive, several days later than former accounts. The most important items follow. It appears, from a hasty perusal of our files, that great activity pervades the hostile courts and armies of Europe. Indeed, figuratively the whole continent is in a state of confusion. Sweden in rebellion: war raging thro' Saxony, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

With all his characteristic rapidity, Napoleon could not prevent the Austrians from strengthening their own cause and confidence, by obtaining the first victory. The London papers state, that the French were beaten in their designs on Trieste, and the Austrian van has penetrated beyond the Bavarian troops, cutting them off from the French grand army.

But, without the aid of Russia, Austria has slender hope. We can but shudder while anticipating the murder of her people, the sacking of her cities and the conflagration of her temple! Happy Columbia! at peace with Britain, we may defy the great destroyer.

LONDON, *March* 20.—We have seldom had to announce more important intelligence than we have to-day, both foreign and domestic.

The duke of York has resigned. On Saturday morning his royal highness went to Windsor, and tendered to his royal father his resignation. It is said to have been tendered in the form of a letter to his majesty, containing the reasons which had directed his royal highness to take that step, and to take it at the present moment. His majesty was graciously pleased to accept his resignation, and the earl of Chatham, or as others say, sir David Dundas, is appointed to succeed him. But this arrangement, we trust, will soon give way to a measure by which the army shall be managed by a board, as the navy has been with so much advantage to the public service.

INSURRECTION IN SWEDEN.

Dispatches have been received from the Baltic, which, we grieve to state, give an account of an insurrection having broken out in Sweden, tending to revolution. Several thousands have risen in the province of Warmland, and were on their march from Caristood to Stockholm, to compel the king to call a diet. They had issued a proclamation, complaining of the war, taxes, &c. and requiring a change of measures.

An American brig is arrived at Falmouth from Bordeaux, in 8 days, (detained)—the master reports, that the L'Orient squadron, consisting of 3 sail of the line and 3 frigates, with troops and provisions on board, had sailed for the West-Indies.

March 21—Accounts have been received to the 17th of March from the coast of Spain, near Vigo, Pentevedra, and Villa Gracia. That part of the country is in open and determined insurrection against the French. There have already been several skirmishes, and the peasants, we are happy to hear have been often successful. There are about 800 French in Corunna, 1500 in St. Jago, 300 in Padrin, 400 in Pontevedra, and their main body, consisting of about 10,000 was between Tuy and Orence. Romana's army was beyond Montinez, on the borders of Portugal.

But against these favorable symptoms must be set an event more disastrous to Spain than the loss of a battle or a province. He who was an army in himself, whose name was a tower of strength, Palafox is said to have departed this life a few days after the surrender of Sarragossa.—He died too soon for his country's happiness, though not two soon for his own glory. The melancholy intelligence is announced in the Paris papers, and the mind immediately suspects, that he who did not shrink from sheding the blood of a prince of the house of Conde, of a British officer his prisoner, of a general whose fame is envied, has not hesitated to blacken his soul with another murder, and to add another victim to the long list of those who are now pleading against him at the bar of Heaven.

About the time the French were marching against Trieste, the Austrians entered Bavaria, on the frontiers of which an action is said to have taken place, in which the French were worsted, and the Austrians pursued their march with all possible speed into the heart of Bavaria. The disabling the treacherous monarch of that country from uniting his troops with those of France will be of great advantage to the Austrian cause. Acting, too, in another quarter with that vigor and promptitude which are new in the history of the military movements of Austria, at least in the history of her movements of late years, she is said to have sent a division of her army into Saxony, which has taken possession of Dresden. This operation is rumoured to have taken place with the concurrence of the king of Saxony. If it be true, it would afford us reasonable ground for believing that the court of Petersburgh was not unfavorably disposed to the court of Vienna.—The possession of Dresden by Austria would insolate the French divisions in Custrin, Dantzic, and other places, from the main body of the French army, and king of Prussia may yet have force enough to act with effect against those divisions.

Such are the contents of the private letters from Holland. For our own parts we should have been more inclined to suppose that the French would have been the first to occupy Dresden; and with respect to the king of Saxony having consented to give the Austrians possession of his capital, we must hesitate in giving credit to it. We shall be glad, however, to find our doubts unfounded.

The emperor of Russia has determined to remain neutral; a determination which has given much offence to Bonaparte, who filled Europe with such boasting assurances that the emperor Alexander was to co-operate with him with his whole force in any project, whether for peace or war.

There is no doubt of hostilities having commenced upon the continent, and this information was communicated last night in part of our impression. The dutch papers to the 18th, which arrived last night, make no mention of this event, though they are full of the movements of troops, confess that the last hopes of peace have vanished, and state that the French minister has left Vienna. The accounts of the commencement of hostilities is contained in private letters.—The first blow was in a quarter where we did not expect it. General Marmont, the commander in chief of the French army in Dalmatia, resolved to make an attempt to surprise Trieste, a most important point.—He advanced in a heavy storm of snow with 20 000 men. But this movement was suspected by the Austrians, who had to take the necessary precautions, and advanced from Trieste to meet the enemy. They came up with them at no great distance from the town, and an obstinate engagement took place, in which the French were defeated with considerable loss and were pursued by the Austrians some miles. The capture of Trieste would have been of immense importance to the French

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 6.

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, who has access to the best information, says, that gen. Turreau has received dispatches by the Esperance, but the nature of their contents had not transpired. This much however, has been ascertained, that the gen. is to return to France, and to be succeeded by a new minister, who is to come out to this country with full powers to arrange every existing difference between the two governments.

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We have been favored with the perusal of the letter alluded to. The contents are in substance as follow:—

Baltimore, May 4.

Terreau is here: also Mr. Erskine.—Although negociations are on foot, they are not likely to terminate until the ultimatum of our government is known in France, and a vessel is to be immediately dispatched therewith. Of this, Mr. Smith the Secretary of State, gave Mr. Terreau yesterday official notice, offers to take any dispatches for him.

Terreau is recalled, and another Minister is coming out to succeed him. A government vessel sails immediately from hence, it is supposed for England, as the dispatches for the British ship Rosamond, arrived at Norfolk six hours after she had sailed. Terreau's expectation is, that the negociations will terminate favorably.

[☞ Thus, if the councils of our administration are governed by a spirit of wisdom and moderation, an opportunity is afforded of fixing, on a permanent and honorable basis, all our relations with Foreign Powers.—The benefits which will accrue to the United States, in both political and commercial respects, by such an event, are beyond calculation.]

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Orders, we learn, have been issued from the Navy Department to dismantle, and put in ordinary all the gun boats, on this station. The seamen, excepting two to each gun boat, are turned over to the frigates, which we expect are to be retained in commission. We consi-

der this prompt measure as indicative of the disapprobation of the present Administration to the *piddling* navy system of the last. By this event, however, a number of excellent young officers, who promise to be an honor to their country and profession, will be thrown out of employment; unless indeed, the administration, as we hope it will, should direct the immediate construction of the six *seventy-four gun ships*, authorized by the law of Congress of Feb. 25th, 1799, and *then* approved by President Adams: —The timber for which, at a great expence, was then purchased; and if report speaks truth, is now shamefully neglected in the navy yards. This measure would give employment to many skilful mechanics—increase the popularity of the administration—and be laying the foundation of an efficient Navy, which the United States must one day have.—*Bos Cent.*

It is rumored, that Gen. Terreau is not only to be called home, but that his station will not be filled by any other diplomatic character; Bonaparte conceiving that his relations with this country can be fully superintended by a Consul-general, or *commercial agents*.—We give this merely as the rumour of the day.

Don Joseph Ygnatius de Viar has been appointed by the Supreme and Governmental Junta of Spain, and the Indies, in the name of king Ferdinand the 7th, Conjoint Charge d'Affairs of his Catholic Majesty, (with the Chevalier de Foronda) near the United States of America.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1809.

The governors of New-York and New-Jersey have notified, by general orders, that their quotas of the conscription of 100,000 militia, required by Mr. Jefferson, is no longer wanted.

The Governor's Army out of Jail!

FROM THE AURORA.

Gen. Bright, and the other citizens of the militia, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for resisting the execution of the laws of the United States, in the case of Olmstead, were yesterday evening released; the president of the United States having in special form remitted both species of penalty, considering the law as satisfied, as far as relates to those citizens, who acted under the erroneous orders of the governor of the state.

It appears by the foregoing article, (which is copied from the Aurora) that the president's pardon of gen. Bright and his accomplices cast a deep shade of reproach upon *Simon Snyder*. *This* man was, in fact, the author of the rebellious resistance to the execution of the laws of the union by a military force. Bright and his militia men acted under his orders, which, though illegal, they erroneously conceived themselves bound to obey. The people of Pennsylvania, most unfortunately for their own welfare and the dignity of the state, had been so far seduced from a regard to their best interests, by the intrigues of designing knaves and office-hunting demagogues, as to elect Snyder to be their governor: and, in that capacity, the constitution declares him to be "*commander in chief* of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and the *militia*." This *redoubtable* "commander in chief," *ex-officio*—this *sagacious dignified* and *patriotic* "governor" of Pennsylvania, undertook to violate the constitution he had sworn to support; and, in the true spirit of *Jack Cade*, to oppose, by force and arms, the laws of the land. Like *Kett the tanner*, a political reformer of the same stamp in former times, he was not content with *reforming* the government of Pennsylvania; but his *all comprehensive mind* and *unbounded patriotism* extended themselves to an attempt to *reform the abuses* in the government and jurisprudence of the *union*. With this *magnanimous* view, did SIMON SNYDER, the "commander in chief of Pennsylvania," array a body of militia in hostile resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States!

Gen. Bright and his men, notwithstanding, were *criminal* in obeying the unconstitutional orders of this *reforming* "commander in chief" —and so a jury of the country pronounced them to be. These men may, however have acted under a mistaken notion of duty; and, on that presumption, are the less culpable: Hence Mr. Madison's pardon of *them* was a judicious exercise of clemency. He considered "the laws as satisfied, as far as relates to *those* citizens,—who acted under *the erroneous orders of* THE GOVERNOR *of the state*."

The law, in many cases considers him who performs an act by the instrumentality of another, as being himself the actor or perpetrator: *Qui facit per alium, facit per se*. This maxim has been very properly applied by Mr. Madison, in the case under consideration, to *Simon Snyder* and his *instruments*. The latter have *satisfied the laws;* and we trust that *justice* will not remain *unsatisfied*, with respect to the former, who will probably be adjudged to have been, in this instance, *guilty* of *a high crime and misdemeanor*. [*Lan. Jour.*

The conflict is at length ended. The authority of the Union is maintained, and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is humbled and disgraced. Her resistance has been suppressed, and those who acted under the orders of her "constituted authorities" have been punished as criminals. A general in the militia with the orders of the governor in his pocket for acting in conformity to those orders is fined, and sent to prison for three months. The office of inspector of flour for the port of Philadelphia, held by the same person, is vacated at this important season, because the officer, in his military capacity, thought proper to obey the foolish and wicked orders of the governor in opposition to the paramount authority of the United States.

Such are the immediate consequences of this enormity. But the evil does not terminate here. By this disgraceful defeat, the proper weight and influence of this state is destroyed and it will be difficult for her to maintain, hereafter, even a just and well founded claim. Such is the natural consequence of the folly and the proffigacy which has been exhibited in this business. The course of proceeding is instructive, and ought not be forgotten.

We have seen the state persevering in the assertion of a trifling claim, contrary to the decision of an enlightened court established by congress, and confirmed by the highest authority under the present constitution to which this state was bound by her own act to submit;

Founding her pretentions upon false allegations; meanly and falsely charging, the judicial authorities of the United States with partiality and usurpation;

Authorizing military force to be employed contrary to the laws of the United States;

When alarmed at the consequences absurdly directed the governor to correspond upon the subject with the president who had no more business with it than the Pope; and finally after every effort of violence and evasion had failed, giving up the point when the contest became hazardous and leaving her citizens to punishment and disgrace.

The thing has been so managed that the commomwealth has lost its claim without the merit of a generous submission. The state has been compelled to make restitution.

But the principal offenders have not yet been punished. The sympathy felt by many for the defendants, notwithstanding the acknowledged mildness of the sentence, shows that the public opinion looks beyond the present sufferers.

In some way they ought to be reached. The citizens of Pennsylvania are in a curious delema. They have placed the powers of their government in the hands of men who are incapable of understanding their extent, and whose orders if obeyed, must lead to ruin and disgrace. [*U. S. Gaz.*

THE SUN OF FEDERALISM AGAIN RISING.

[From the Boston Centinel, of April 22.)

UNITED NEW-ENGLAND.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Our recent accounts confirm the statement, that the people of New-Hampshire have elected the Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH for their governor: and that a majority of both branches of the legislature are federal. To estimate the value of this glorious return to correct principles, it must be recollected, that at the previous state election, the governor, all the counsellors, all the senate, save two, and a majority of 32 in the house of representatives, were democratic!

VERMONT.

The governor, and a majority of the first branch of the legislature, are federal. The next assembly, we are assured, will be decidedly so. Last year, all the branches were democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

The elections in this ever correct state, were made last week. His excellency Gov. TRUMBULL, the federal candidate for deputy-governor, and all the first branch of the legislature (federal) have been elected by increased majorities. The house of representatives is composed of 154 federalists, and 45 democrats—giving in that branch a majority of 109. Such a state of parties, even in that patriotic and truely republican state, has not existed for more than 7 years.

RHODE-ISLAND.

The elections in this regenerated state were made on Wednesday last. On this subject we received the following notes:—

"*Newport, April* 19, P. M.

"Our election was held this day.—In this town we have done well. Our representatives are all good and true;—and those to whom an opposition was made succeeded by a majority beyond what we have had for several years.—At our last election the federal prox had a majority of 50—the present it has 126; and from the information of the disposition of the freemen in other parts of the state we have reason to expect a handsome federal majority in both branches of the legislature.

"The Union prox contains two more federal senators than last year. This prox was supported by Governor Fenner, who is on both proxes."

"*April* 20.—The federal prox will have a neat majority of from 7 to 800 through the state. The house of representatives will stand 46 federalists, 26 jacobins. The Senate 8 federalists, 2 jacobins.—Heaven be praised."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The hon. Christopher Gore is elected governor; and the hon. David Cobb, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, by a majority of more than three thousand one hundred votes of the people. The first branch of the legislature (the senate) is composed of forty members. Twenty-one federalists (a majority) are elected in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Hampshire, Worchester and Bristol. We know of only the election of fifteen democratic senators. It is probable a choice has not been made by the people in Cumberland. From the lower district we have no senatorial returns. Thus the governor, lieutenant-governor, and the first branch of the legislature, elected by the people, are federal; and we are confident, if the federal towns do their duty—of which we have no doubt—there will be a majority of thirty federalists in the house of representatives.

New Administration.—The democratic editors are quarrelling about the new administration. Some of them appear to be sorely afraid that the president will tread in the steps of Washington. Let this be the case, and their consequences vanishes—they are reduced to their merited insignificance—"Othello's occupation's gone!" For our parts we are satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Madison, so far. If he does right he will have our approbation and support. Measures and not men are the subjects of our animadversions. We opposed the election of Mr. Madison because we supposed he would pursue the system of Mr. Jefferson;—a system, which if persisted in another four years, must have complete the ruin of the country. We are agreeably disappointed in the abandonment of this destructive policy; and we sincerely hope Mr. Madison, following the example of his friend Washington, will be the president of a nation and not of a party.

Our democratic brethern sneeringly demand, if we will give Mr. Madison our support for President the next four years? This is too soon to give a promise to be fulfilled four years hence. The grave may swallow us up, and Mr. Madison with us, long before the next presidential election. But should Mr. Madison live to stand a candidate, it requires no great sagacity to foresee that those who supported him last summer will be his bitterest enemies. Whether the federalists will support him or not time must determine.—*Wash. Fed.*

Summary of Late and Interesting Private Correspondence—Communicated for the Register.

"The latest letters from England mention the receipt of private information from France, of the discovery of a real or pretended conspiracy against Bonaparte, and that in consequence, 550 persons have been arrested at Paris alone. Several Senators, Generals, Legislators and Prefects, were said to be inculpated in a plot of removing Napoleon, and of placing the crown of France on the head of its legitimate prince Louis XVIIIth, as the only mean of restoring Europe to its long lost tranquility No public examinations had taken place, from fear, as was stated, of *alarming* the armies; but the prisoners underwent daily interrogatories in the temple and other revolutionary bastiles, before Fouche, and the confidential members of the *secret* police of the French Emperor. Strict search had been made after the Duke of Angouleme, the presumptive heir of the French Bourbons, married to the daughter of Louis XVI. who was supposed to be concealed at Paris.—This Prince was however, safe in England, with his uncle Louis XVIII.

"Ferdinand VII and his brother, were reported to be confined in the State Prison in the castle of Vincennes, near Paris, where the duke of Enghien was murdered in 1804. Bonaparte's journey to Germany is stated to have been retarded by these occurrences; and before he quitted his capital, he deposited his will in the Senate, which the grand Officers of State, as well as the members of the Senate, swore in case of any accident to him, punctually to execute."

The New-York Gazette of May 11, says "We have not, for almost two years, witnessed an exhibition so much like "the good old times," as that of yesterday. In the course of the day, nearly forty vessels from sea entered this port, with a fine breeze from S. East, loaded principally with our own produce, intended to be shipped from this grand *depot* of the union to foreign ports. In addition to this, at the same time, five ships, brigs and schooners were seen coming down from eastern ports—and others loaded, were dropping out of the east into the north river, to embrace the first favorable wind to put to sea.

There are now at anchor off the battery, ten or twelve ships, and several brigs and schooners, ready for sea.

The following extract from the Richmond 'Spirit of 1776' is in unison with the sentiments of a large portion of the democrats of Virginia, and is sufficiently expressive of what estimate will hereafter be placed upon Mr. Jefferson's measures by the more enlightened, if not the most numerous class of his former admirers. That Mr. Adams's administration was not checquered by a few errors we have not the hardihood to contend. Some of them were personal and belonged to the individual, and we are not disposed to deny that there might be others, which may only be excused on account of the fallibility of human actions.

But let us mark the contrast of his successor. Entering into office with the highest professions of impartiality and devotions to peace and public liberty, we find, in his administration, an exemplification of whatever is most poignant to the feelings of a people attached to their free institutions, as well as most baneful to their prosperity. As the last two years of his term have been most crowded with these painful incidents, no recital is necessary to impress them upon the attention. The joy universally diffused by the partial abolition of the embargoes and non-intercourse, is a pledge that the wrongs with which he harrassed his country, are to undergo a still deeper condemnation.

"We consider the course pursued by the administration and its followers for several years past as justly obnoxious and calculated to bring republican government into disrepute. Some of the most objectionable features of Mr. Adams's administration have been either GREATLY EXCEEDED or closely imitated by that of Mr. Jefferson. We shall not therefore blindly and servilely flatter what we really at heart condemn, nor regard those as the exclusive republicans of our country, who have had the address to retain the name, whilst in fact its substance has been practised by others."

From the American Citizen, a New-York Democratic paper.

During the reign of JEFFERSON TERROR, (and I never knew a reign more terrible than the latter part of his administration) a vindictive and remorseless war was commenced against every man of virtue and talent in the republican party, that did not yield implicit assent to executive opinions and measures.—Whatever was the design, whatever was the ultimate view, the practice was to break down individual independence, and to coerce the mind, by pains and penalties, by persecution and proscription, into a slavish submission to the royal doctrine, that "the king can do no wrong." Jefferson has himself said, (and I candidly confess that I am no admirer either of the man or of his doctrines) but Jefferson has himself justly remarked, that "religious persecution has no other tendency, than that of making men either hypocrites or victims."—Has not political persecution the same tendency? It undoubtedly has. Now whether he himself was the origin of that execrable system of persecution against republican independence and talent which was set in brisk motion, or only slily connived at and encouraged it, I know not; but it was certainly prosecuted under his auspices. Did a republican differ from Mr. Jefferson! he was *denounced*. "My Lords, my Lords, the King's been shot at," was the hue and cry set up, and down went the man who said that the king's gun-boats were not as large as a 74. Do you dislike the proposition for a dry dock? I do. Then you are no republican, for as Mr. Jefferson approves of dry docks, and all republicanism is in Mr. Jefferson, ergo, republicanism is a dry dock! A man landing here to-day from Europe, who had not witnessed these things, might say, if reading this paper—this is a very good joke. He could not imagine that in the "most enlightened country in the world," as Congress resolved this was; the most free and only free, as the martling tribe insist, and beyond all question the most liberal and republican, whether Congress resolve or the *slaughter-house* maintain so or not; I say he could not imagine that in such a country dogmas and doctrines so preposterous and anti-republican had been propogated by republican zeal, and enforced by republican persecution. Still it is a fact.—Such things have been, and such things yet are. John Randolph censured some of the measures of the administration, and therefore as John *could not* be republican, down John must go. He had never deserted Republican principles, but what then? He did not worship the King, and that was precisely the same offence as if he had apostatised from all the principles of the constitution.—Dunne thought that John was right, and that Jefferson was "a good innocent man enough, but that two rascals stood with a rope about his neck, which they drew as they pleased." He so intimated in his Aurora, and he declared so at one of the Philadelphia ward meetings. But he afterwards changed, for he can smile, and smile, and still play the villain—He afterwards obtained a Colonelcy!—Ah! The Colonelcy! Then the King was to be worshipped and Randolph was wrong! Wonder-working Colonelcy! Randolph was now opposed in his district: out he must go, for to have in Congress a republican of talents and virtue, is a damnable sin! No man is now fit for a seat in that honorable body who will not sit like a Mandarin, and only nod his head when the President asks him to do so. Now as John is not a disciple of Confucius, five Chinese were started against him in his district. The first four had so fine a prospect of being completely distanced, that after running the course once round they gave up! Mr. Baker the late President's nephew, was now brought out, but as John's constituents were not a bit fonder of Confucius than himself, the late President's nephew was beaten to his heart's content. If Fox had been defeated in Westminster, England would have trembled for the respectability and independence of the House of Commons. The Westminster electors never permitted themselves to be overawed by royal power.

Latest from Lisbon.

NEW-YORK, *May* 11.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the brig Vestal from Lisbon, we have received Gazettes and letters to the 27th of March, from which the following translations are made. It does not appear, as was stated a few days since, on the authority of capt. Baetjer from Lisbon, that the French have got possession of Oporto, or are in that neighborhood; or that the merchants of Lisbon were in the least alarmed, and making preparations to get off as fast as possible with their effects. On the contrary exery thing indicates a strong determination in the Portuguese government to make a bold and obstinate stand against their enemy whenever they present themselves. The command of the army is given to gen. Beresford. Romana had collected a large army of Spanish patriots at Requijo and cut off the communication of the French between the kingdoms of Leon and Gallicia.

[Translated for the N. Y. Evening Post, from the Lisbon Gazette of March 21.]

GENERAL ORDERS

Of the marshal commander in chief of the Portuguese army, William Carr Beresford.

His royal highnes the prince regent of Portugal having been pleased to confide to marshal Beresford the command in chief of his armies, he thinks it his duty, on entering upon that command, to make known to his companions in arms his sentiments upon that occasion.

The marshal commander in chief, while in the station which he held in the army sent by his Britannic majesty, to aid the admirable and prodigious efforts, which the Portuguese were making to regain their liberty and independence, so unjustly attacked, had opportunity to study, and become throughly acquainted with the disposition and military character of this nation: and although he is persuaded that he

has given it an unequivocal proof of the advantageous opinion which he entertains of it, by his acceptance of the said command, he is nevertheless desirous, and hopes to manifest in a more decisive manner, that the chief command of the Portuguese army could have been entrusted to no other officer, so intimately acquainted with the ability and military talents inherent in the Portuguese, to which some instruction, and uniformity in their direction are alone wanting to demonstrate that they now are what they always were, if not the best, at least equal to the bravest and most intrepid soldiers in Europe; and therefore the commander in chief will endeavor with the greatest application and care to give those qualities that efficacy and energy which they always acquire when assisted by a well regulated discipline.

It is universally acknowledged that the Portuguese are loyal to their sovereign, obedient to the lawful authorities who represent him, and patient sufferers of the privations and inconveniences which armies on most occasions experience; the patriotism, energy and enthusiasm, of which they have just given the most striking proofs; the glory which they acquired in Roussillon; the recent successes on the northern and northeastern frontiers attest their resolution, valor, and intrepidity, qualities, which render them worthy of their ancestors, and as famous as they.

Therefore, Portuguese, there are none who discover better qualifications to become excellent troops, and convinced of this truth, the marshal commander in chief finds himself with the greatest pleasure identified with the Portuguese nation; he is a Portuguese officer, and to the Portuguese he securely confides his honor and his reputation.

The marshal commander in chief judges it necessary to protest to you, that he will always consider it as one of his most important duties to reward merit, wheresoever it may appear; and that the only recommendations to his favor, shall be zeal, intelligence, activity, bravery and patriotism; qualities, which shall always find in him a decided and active protector.

The marshal and commander in chief, calls the attention of all his general and subaltern officers to the actual condition, and to the melioration of the army; and being convinced that the best method of introducting into our military corps, discipline, and an exact observance of duty, is the example of the officers, he hopes that they will not fail to impress upon their soldiers, a lesson so important and necessary.

The marshal commanding awaits with impatience the first opportunity of visiting and inspecting, as well the different corps, which are already in the field, as the rest of the army, and he will avail himself of all occasions to promote the satisfaction, discipline, and advantage of the officers and soldiers, with the command of whom he is entrusted.

Head-Quarters, Lisbon March 13, 1809.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL, *of May* 10.

Capt. Sawyer, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, informs, that when he sailed from that city (April 8th) the French had not arrived there, and the periods of their expected arrival were variously stated, from seven days to two months:—That the French were advancing into Portugal in two columns under Marshals Lannes, and Junot whose united force, was estimated, in round numbers at 80,000; that they had taken Oporto, and had advanced several leagues beyond it; but that their progress was slow, owing doubtless to the scarcity of subsistance in the country they were overrunning:—That the British troops in Portugal amounted to upwards of 21,000; and the Portuguese army was estimated at 50,000:—That the British were repairing the fortifications; but that notwithstanding these it was not expected a defence of the city would be attempted; and that on the near approach of the French the British and the Portuguese would embark on board the British fleet in the Tagus which consisted of two sail of the line, three or four frigates, and 300 sail of trantsports; part of which would proceed to Brazil, the others for England. The intelligence from Spain was extremely vague and limited.

A GLANCE AT EUROPE.

The recent advices from Europe would induce a belief that a new war will take place. We can only speak hypothetically on the subject, for there is no positive intelligence. But agreeably to present aspects, we conceive the state of European affairs to be nearly as follows:

Turkey, convinced of the hostile designs of Russia and France and urged by Great Britain, has formed a treaty with England, which will necessarily involve her in a war with France.

Austria, sensible of a secret resolution on the part of France, to assail and subdue her to an inferior grade, has determined to rouse herself before the fatal hour arrives, and to perish, if perish she must, in the assertion of her rights.

The probability is, that there is an understanding between Turkey, Austria and England.

Under these circumstances, the plan of operations may be as follows:

Turkey attack Russia and draw off her attention and resources from assisting France.

The Swedes to distract the attention of Russia also in the north of Europe.

Austria to assail France.

The British to form a flying marine and land corps in the Baltic and the Mediterrannean; to land marauding parties to bombard the maritime towns of France and her allies, to beat up their quarters in all directions; and by rendering it uncertain at what point they may begin or continue the assault, make it necessary for the emperor of France to keep up a considerable force in all the seaports of the continent friendly to him.

Prussia may do something in this business, but not much.

At all events Europe seems destined to be torn by new wars, and for some time to come prevented from enjoying the blessings of peace.

The recent reconciliation between England and America, will not make Great Britain any more desirous of a pacification than before.

Spain may be considered as subdued. Portugal has, perhaps, by this time shared the same fate.

Partial opposition to king Joseph may still be made, but the back-bone of the Spanish cause is broken.

After all, however, some intrigue, some diplomatic stroke, some political monoeuvre, may suddenly bring about a general peace. A result, nevertheless, more to be hoped for than expected.

FOR SALE,

At the Store of the subscriber in Front-Street, near the Indian Queen.

A quantity of James Thompson's, M'Elheney's, and Robert Long's superior SICKLES by the dozen.

A few bales Tennessee cotton.

First quality coffee in barrels.

Hyson, young hyson, and imperial teas, by the chest or small box.

Brown Havanna sugar in boxes.

Kentucky tobacco in kegs

A few tons pig lead

Striped and checked circukas of different colours.

Striped and cambric muslins.

Madrass handkerchiefs, &c. by the piece.

A quantity of excellent boiled cider and cider-royal.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or merchantable wheat, flour, whiskey, oats, country linnen, or approved endorsed notes.

Anthony Beelen.

May 16, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber, a bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her main cut and tail trimmed, has a star in her forehead and snip on her nose, a natural trotter, and shod before; also, a black Mare, 3 or 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a snip on her nose and hind legs white, her tail trimmed, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, May 16, 1809.

To be Sold by Public Vendue at the dwelling house of Richard Noble, in Fayette county, on Monday the 5th of June next, the following property, viz: Five valuable Plantations well improved, situate about three miles from Brownsville, several Negro Slaves and Servants, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also 5 Stills, 4 of which are new, a variety of Farming Utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All Richard Noble's creditors are desired to come forward and purchase such articles as may suit them, with a deduction of the interest of such articles as are sold on credit. The land will be sold for part cash and part credit, and some other of the articles for cash only. Any person wishing to purchase any of the lands may view them and know the terms by applying to Richard Noble previous to the day of sale. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Particulars will be made known and due attendance given by

NEAL GALASPY, Jun.
RICHARD NOBLE.

May 15, 1809.

FRESH GOODS,

The subscriber has just received and offers for Sale at his Store in Market between Third and Fourth Streets, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

among which are the following, viz: Cambric, mull mull, and jaconet muslins, plain and figured leno muslins, book muslins, elegant robe dresses, calicoes, ginghams, shirting muslins, Irish linnens, long lawn, long and short yellow nankeens, blue and patteret nankeens, cotton cassimers, siersuckers, umbrellas, parasols, bonnets, leather, morocco and kid shoes, cloths, cassimers, and cords; also an assortment of queensware, hardware, groceries, &c. &c.

The above goods being selected from this spring's importations and laid in on the lowest terms, will enable the subscriber to sell them at the former low prices.

ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1809.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS removed his Medical and Drug Store, to the house lately occupied by William Steele, Esq. in MARKET STREET, where he has just received a general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* WARRANTED GENUINE; which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Physicians will be supplied with genuine Medicines, at a small advance on the Philadelphia prices.*

May 17, 1809.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 8 vols
ditto, vol. 8th
Basquet's and Puller's Reports, 4 vols.
Saunders ditto, 3 vols.
Dallas ditto, 4 vols.
ditto, vol. 4th
M'Nally's Evidences
Peak's ditto, in 2 parts
ditto, part 2d
Vasey's Reports, 5 vols.
East's Crown Law, 2 vols.
Fontblanques Equity, 2 vols.
Jones on Bailment
Chitty on Bills
Cruise on Real Property, 5 vols.
Dyer's Reports, 3 vols.
Henry Blackston, 2 vol.
Johnston's Reports, 2 vols.
Cranch's ditto, 3 vols.
Plowden's ditto, 2 vols.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Tidd's Practice, 2 vols.
Appendix
Buller's Nisi Prius
Modern Reports 9 vols
Espinasses Reports, 5 vols.
ditto, vol. 5th
Wilson's ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's Digest, 6 vols.
Lawyer's Magazine, 3 vols.
Raymond's Reports
Burrow's ditto, 5 vols
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Reece's English Law, 4 vols.
Burrows Justice, 4 vols
Azuni's Maritime Law 2 vols.
Vernon's Chancery, 2 vols.
Medford's Pleadings
Kirby's Reports
Runnington's Ejectments
Equity Pleader, 2 vols.
Powell on Mortgages on Devises
Roberts on Frauds
Hemming and Munford's Reports
Burn's Law Dictionary
Morgan's Pleadings
Foster's Crown Law
Finch's Chancery
Pennington's Reports
Read's Pleader's Assistant
Wilson's Works, 3 v.
Study of the Law
Gilbert's Equity
Common Pleas
on Replevin
Peak's Nisi Prius
Sullivan's Lectures, 2 vols.
ditto, 1 vol.
Every Man his own Lawyer
Wilson on Fines
Sheridan's Practice
Schieffer's ditto
Freeman's Pleas of the Crown
Roper on Wills
Vattal's Law of Nations
Willis's Reports
Marshal on Insurance
Andrew's Reports
Law Grammar
Peter's Decisions, 2 vols.
Hale's Common Law
Booth on Real Action
Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty, and authority of justices of the peace sheriffs, constables, jury men, &c.
Day's Reports
Barton's Equity
Coke's Institutes
Cruise's Reports
Caldecott's ditto
Anstruther's ditto
Sir Thos. Raymond's Reports
Trial of Smith and Ogden
Selfridge's Trial

☞ The Pittsburgh Federal Volunteers parade on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, in the Public Square. May 22, 1809.

Borough Ordinances.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That all butter which shall hereafter be offered for sale in the Market on market days, in this Borough, shall be sold by weight, and that this be a supplement to Ordinance No. 23, passed on the 21st of April, 1804.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 27th day of March, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That all butchers owning dogs, shall, when in the market in this Borough, keep his or their dog or dogs chained to their blocks with a chain not exceeding four feet in length, and that any butcher who shall suffer his dog or dogs to run at large in the said market, shall pay a fine of One Dollar, for each dog, every day such dog or dogs shall so run at large in the said market; one half of which fine shall go to the informer, and the other half to the Borough.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 27th day of March, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the Clerk of the Market, for the time being, shall keep an accurate account of the emoluments arising from the weigh-house, and make report thereof, on oath, to the Town Clerk, quarterly, during the present year.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 31st day of March, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the Clerk of the Market shall have the sole controul and management of the Market-house of this Borough, with power to rent as many of the stalls therein as he may think proper.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 15th day of May, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the footway in Liberty Street shall be twelve feet wide, and that so much of the Ordinance, No. 60, passed on the 29th of May, 1807, as fixes the width of the footway in said street, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 15th day of May, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That when a majority of the owners of lots in any square in this Borough, shall have agreed to pave, agreeably to Ordinance No. 60, passed on the 29th day of May, 1807, and are ready to commence at the same, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioners, and they are hereby required, after request to them for that purpose made, and as soon as circumstances will permit, to clear off and prepare such street, lane or alley, opposite such square, and make the same ready for paving at the expence of the Borough, in preference to any other work on the streets.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 18th day of May, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the Hatting business, named *JOHN ALLISON*, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a black coattee, brown overalls, yellow waistcoat, roram hat, and a pair of shoes. Whoever brings back said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JAMES THOMPSON.

May 21, 1809.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets. mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Bakewell & Ensell*, having been dissolved on the 1st of February last, by mutual consent;—The Flint Glass Manufactory will in future be carried on by Benj. Bakewell & Co. by whom all accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled.

BENJ. BAKEWELL,
EDW. ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

The subscriber has lately been authorised to Sell

A Tract of Land of about 200 Acres,

situate on Turtle creek, adjoining to Cavet's mill, in Westmoreland county, about 14 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and within sight of the state road leading to that town. About 50 acres are in a good state of cultivation, and under excellent fencing, with a comfortable dwelling house and small barn.

Nearly one half of the whole tract is bottom land of the first quality, containing an extensive sugar camp capable of yielding five or six hundred weight of sugar every season.

The farm is now in the possession of Robert Patterson, who will shew the extent of the improvements and the boundaries of the tract. The price will depend upon the amount of the sum that can be immediately paid when the title is made, and the short periods which may be fixed on for the subsequent payments. For terms apply to

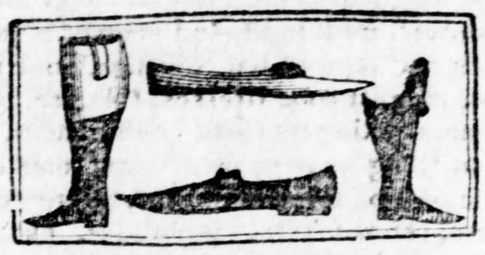
JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.

Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,

A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by Subscription,

A large collection of useful and approved Forms of

CONVEYANCING:

Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

This book will contain forms of Acquittances, Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, Defeasances, Deeds, Exchanges, Grants, Gifts, Indentures, Indorsements, Inquisitions, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Notes, Partitions, Petitions, Probates, Process, Provisos, Recitals, Releases, Revocations, Submissions, Surrenders, Trusts, Wills, &c. &c.

Under the title *Affidavit*, will be inserted the different forms of Oaths which Sheriffs, &c. are required to administer. Under *Award*, various forms of Returns and Reports will be given. Under titles *Inquisition* and *Process*, will be inserted the different Inquisitions of Sheriffs, and forms used by Prothonotaries, &c.

Should the present Militia system, appear to promise any permanency, the act of Congress and that of Pennsylvania, shall be inserted in an Appendix, accompanied with the necessary forms required of the officers under the latter. Likewise the act of Pennsylvania, relating to County Rates and Levies, with suitable Forms and Process for Commissioners and Treasurers.

The work shall be printed on good type and paper of a medium size, and half bound, and shall contain at least 500 pages octavo, at *Two Dollars*, to subscribers.

When a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, of which notice will be given.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

A quantity of

FRESH CLOVER SEED,

AND

Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,

Who have on hand,

Barr Iron, Pig Lead, Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.
Invites those Storekeepers who receive their supplies of

DRY GOODS

FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
TO HIS STORE,
NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
Where he has constantly for Sale upon the
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A large and very handsome assortment
OF
BRITISH, INDIA,
AND
American Manufactures.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE,
By the Package or Piece,
At No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

CALLICOES & CHINTZES,

CLOTHS,	Cambric Muslins,
Cassimeres,	Hosiery,
Plains,	Cotton Bandanoes,
Cotton Checks,	Irish Linens,
Flannels,	Shirting Muslins,
Dimities,	Velveteens,
Cambrics,	Book Hkfs.
Leno Muslins,	Bombazetts.

And a general assorment of other
BRITISH GOODS.

India Checks,	Bandanoes,
do. Hkfs.	Sewing Silk,
Hearth Rugs,	Cotton Shawls,

And a great variety of *INDIA MUSLINS.*

ALSO,
American Printed
CALICOES, SHAWLS & POCKET HKFS.
All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms.
CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain John Black, late of Armstrong county, did, on the night of the 1st inst. murder, in a most attrocious manner, David Rolsten, of the said county, after which he immediately made his escape. The said John Black, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a bad countenance, and when talking, (of which he is very fond) frequently winks his eye browns far over his eyes. It is said he had a bad cut on his head, and is slightly marked on his cheek, his hair is black. It is supposed he has no money, but has with him a small bundle.

The above reward together with reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said Black into the jail of Armstrong County.

THOMAS SHARP.

Indiana County, }
May 5, 1809. }

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.